A

SHORT and CERTAIN

METHOD

OF

CURING

CONTINU'D FEVERS.

Chiefly by the Assistance of a

NEW FEBRIFUGE.

To which are added

Some PRACTICAL OBSERVATIONS on the Common Febrifuges.

AND

A HISTORY of THIRTEEN CASES, to illustrate the Manner of Application.

By JOS. CLUTTON.

LONDON:

Printed by S. PALMER *and* J. HUGGONSON, *And sold by* T. PAYNE, *at the* Crown *in* Ivy-Lane, *near* Pater-noster-row, *and the Booksellers of* London *and* Westminster, 1729. Price 1 s. 6 d.

A

SHORT and CERTAIN

METHOD

OF

CURING

CONTINUED FEVERS.

MVSEVM
BRITAN
NICVM

Chiefly by the Affiſtance of a

NEW PURGE.

To which are added,

SOME PRACTICAL OBSERVATIONS
on the Common Hectiques.

AND

A HISTORY of THIRTEEN CASES,
to illuſtrate the Manner of Application.

BY JOS. CLUTTON.

LONDON:

Printed by S. PALMER and J. HUGGONSON,
And Sold by T. PAYNE, at the Crown in
Ivy-Lane, near Pater-noſter-Row, and the
Booſellers of London and Weſtminſter.
1729. Price 1s. 6d.

TO THE

PRESIDENT,

THE

CENSORS,

And the reſt of the

FELLOWS,

OF THE

Royal College

OF

PHYSICIANS,

LONDON,

THIS

NEW METHOD

OF

CURING FEVERS

Is, with due SUBMISSION,

DEDICATED

By JOS. CLUTTON.

TO THE

PRESIDENT,

THE

CENSORS,

And the rest of the

FELLOWS,

OF THE

Royal College

OF

PHYSICIANS,

LONDON.

THIS

NEW METHOD

OF

Curing Fevers,

Is, with due SUBMISSION,

DEDICATED,

By Jos. CLUTTON.

TO THE READER.

THE following account of the cure of fevers, being in as conciſe a manner as could well be contriv'd, will therefore admit of a longer preface and apology.

Firſt then give me leave to mention, that the ſicklineſs of the preſent ſeaſon, and alſo of the laſt three years, has affected me as well as the generality of mankind, and has been the principal motive that induc'd me to communicate this to the publick. Nor can I think I act juſtly towards the Giver of all good, or my fellow creatures, while I keep a method to my ſelf, which, in a great number of examples, prov'd ſo ſucceſsful, that I did not loſe above five patients in a hundred;

dred; *and in the management of thoſe* five *I could generally recollect ſome* deviations *from* this method, *either on the ſide of the* patients *or preſcripts. I ſhall therefore leave* others *to think of what* moment *it is, to give* any aſſiſtance *in ſuch a diſtemper, which by computation is ſuppoſ'd to deſtroy* one third part *of mankind.*

Here is very little contrivance *to pleaſe or amuſe the* Reader; *it is a* new method of treating fevers *plainly deliver'd; a* new febrifuge *freely communicated, with ſome* obſervations *on thoſe* commonly *us'd; and a few* hiſtories of caſes *to conclude the whole. And let all be aſur'd, that they will find* nothing *here advanc'd by* conjecture *or* opinion, *but a relation of* real facts; *the manner how* fevers *have* actually *been very* ſpeedily *taken off.*

off. And if the learned *can be perſuaded to try* this method, *if any ſhould not* ſucceed *to every point of my relation the* firſt time *of trial, it will not I hope* diſcourage. *The* variety *of* ſymptoms in caſes *makes it extream* difficult *to act without* ſome error, *and patients do but* ſeldom *conform* ſtrictly *to the* regimen *preſcrib'd; the manner of my* deſcribing *it alſo may have* many defects: *but, as in my* own hands *it has been ſo* ſucceſsful, *it is not improbable, but that men of* better judgment *and* skill, *may yet bring* this method *to ſuch perfection, as to* ſave that ſmall number *which I have* miſcarry'd *in.*

I have omitted all the deſcriptions, cauſes, ſigns *and* prognoſticks, *with a vaſt deal beſides which might be ſaid of* fevers, *which* authors

thors *are very* accurate *in, and are already* well underſtood: *therefore thoſe, who are* diſpleas'd *at my being* ſo ſhort *in that reſpect, may accept of* this anſwer, *That it is intended* only for men of art, *who underſtand* medicines *and* diſtempers, *and general hints are* ſufficient *for* ſuch. *Had I thought it* poſſible *to have written ſo as to have taught the* ignorant, *how to* cure fevers, *I ſhould have* rejoic'd *the more, but as that cannot be done by the* moſt learned hand *in leſs than a* large volume, *I offer this* mite *in ſuch a manner as to* give *others the leaſt trouble.*

It is reaſonable *enough to expect, that* many *will* diſlike *this* ſhort method. *Its* novelty *is argument* ſufficient *with men of* years, *who are not* ſo ready *to ſtep into a* new path. *Others may out of* prejudice

con-

condemn *it, without putting the* merits *of the* caſe *at all in the ſcale: and the difficulty to get the* tinctura febrifuga *and* bezoardicum minerale *genuine, which are the* capital medicines *us'd, will undoubtedly be alſo* diſcouragements *to ſome, who otherways might be willing to give it a* fair trial. *And laſtly, ſome may be* diſpleas'd *at my writing a* treatiſe of phyſick, *who am no* phyſician. *I ſhall leave* all *to uſe their* own pleaſure; *their* different *thoughts will not weigh near ſo much with me, as the* hopes *I have to be* ſomewhat ſerviceable *to the health and* ſafety *of mankind.*

Its very certain, *that the world has not* yet known *any* real febrifuge *for* continuals, *which deſerves that name, one thing* very little *more than another. For the* turns

in fevers *are ſo different, that they call for the* uſe *of almoſt* every thing: *and although I have formerly read what the very eminent Dr.* SYDENHAM, *and ſome others, have ſaid for this* cooling method, *and* ſeen it us'd *alſo by a* few; *yet they not knowing a* febrifuge *which would make the* univerſal diluent, *but only* harmleſs *or* not hurtful, *durſt not be* free *enough with it, to bring a* ſpeedy criſis *by* damping *ſtrongly, and* ſave *their patients from* thoſe dire ſymptoms, *which will naturally* diſmay *at the approach of the fourteen days. They thought it a* great matter to reſtrain the blood with acids, *to let the* fourteen days criſis *come with greater* calmneſs *and* ſafety; *and ſo indeed it was: but here is a* method *deliver'd which ſhews the* manner of bringing it on, *in the*

gene-

generality of fevers, *in ſo many* hours, *and with ſo much* ſafety, *that I think it no* falſhood *to term it* certain.

I am not wholly unacquainted with the different hypotheſes, *maintain'd by ſeveral of the* moſt famous phyſicians; *and although the* preſent practice *of phyſick ſeems, in different* perſons, *to agree with their* different theories; *yet I could never ſee any* conſiderable aſſiſtance *given in this terrible diſtemper by* any of them. *What* ſervice *has been done, as far as I could* obſerve, *was by the* cool regimen: *and had the* preſcribers *known* thoſe febrifuges *I am going to mention, I might very likely have* ſav'd *this trouble of writing: but* numberleſs evils *have I ſeen attend the* hot regimen, *though manag'd by men of the* greateſt skill.

Who then can blame *me, if upon firſt* diſcovering the uncommon ſervice *of the* febrifuge tincture, *which is to be hereafter* deſcrib'd, *I was a* little elevated, *and thought that I had a* medicine *which would* cure all continual fevers, *and that in a* few hours: *but farther experience ſhew'd me, that* different circumſtances *requir'd divers* other aſſiſtants. *And when I had by* ſome years experience, *in a* great *number of* caſes, *learnt how to intermix* other medicines *to* ſupply thoſe defects, *which I* diſcover'd *in uſing the* tincture, *I found* this method *did then anſwer* all *that I could* expect *or* deſire; *and does* truly ſeem *to furniſh the* phyſicians *with what the famous Dr.* PITCAIRN *propoſes as a* grand deſideratum in phyſick, *viz.* A medicine that ſhall quickly allay the rarifaction

rifaction of the blood, and check its motion, without bringing any bad ſymptoms, *vid.* Elem. Med. *ſub initio* & l. 2. ch. 1. § 35.

If what is now to be advanc'd *was yet no more* certain, *than the* common practice, *I ſhould yet* chuſe *to have it* always *us'd on* my ſelf, *as indeed once I have, and alſo twice on my wife, once when in child-bed, and again very lately, as in the* IXth Caſe *is mention'd. For when* patients *are treated thus, beſides that the* cure *is generally* ſo ſhort, *all the* horrible ſymptoms, *as* deliriums, violent thirſt, purple ſpots, colvulſions, ſtupor, wretched inquietude, *&c. are* almoſt wholly *kept off: and if the* patient does die *he goes away like a* human creature, *with a tolerable degree of the* functions of life; *whereas the moſt* general manner

in

in which febrile patients depart *this life, is too* ſhocking *even to be mention'd.*

It ſhould be obſerv'd, that if the febrifuge tincture *and* bezoar. miner. *are not made in the* beſt manner, *they will not be likely to* anſwer *the character I have given them: the* tincture *ſhould be made with the* true oleum ſulphuris per campanum, *and not with the common*; *and the* bezoar. miner. *with the* ſimple ſpirit of nitre, *made with* fullers earth *and* nitre *only*; *if it is made, as the* chymiſts *generally ſell it, with the common* ſpiritus nitri corroſivus, *it is another thing, corrupted with a* choaking martial ſulphur. *It may be diſtinguiſh'd with a* curious eye, *by its being of a* ruddy white, *the true of a* fine yellowiſh white.

A SHORT

A

SHORT and CERTAIN

METHOD

OF

CURING

CONTINU'D FEVERS.

Chiefly by the Aſſiſtance of a

NEW FEBRIFUGE.

A

SHORT AND CERTAIN

METHOD

OF

CURING

CONTINUED FEVERS.

CHIEFLY BY THE ASSISTANCE OF A

NEW REMEDY.

METHOD OF CURING ALL CONTINUED FEVERS.

CHAP. I.

The manner of treating febrile patients of the ſtrong ſort.

WHEN any one is taken feveriſh, or has a conſtant fever, which almoſt all do underſtand, if it be within the firſt five days from the invaſion, let them be treated after the following manner: firſt, let an emetick be exhibited, and an antimo-

nial one, if a skilful perſon preſent; after that has done its office, it is very punctually to be conſider'd, whether the fever be in the ſtrong or weak conſtitutions; and, to let the Reader underſtand what is meant by that diſtinction, the former of the two has theſe tokens.

The fever appears high, the inflamation great, the pulſe full, quick and ſtrong, the face florid, and urine high colour'd; let ſuch as theſe begin next with the Julep here preſcrib'd, and drink of it plentifully without reſtraint; for juſt ſuch a quantity as is agreeable to the patient's thirſt and capacity of drinking, is the proper meaſure to anſwer the purpoſe intended, which is to bring a ſudden criſis by urine and ſweat: about three quarts taken in twenty four hours is generally

nerally enough for a full grown perſon; and in that time the patient moſt commonly falls into an eaſy ſweat, and all the ſymptoms either entirely vaniſh, or very much abate; and continuing the Julep another twenty four hours, in a more moderate degree, takes the fever entirely off: but, if the patient don't drink pretty near to the preſcrib'd quantity of the ſaid Julep, it very often continues longer, and ſometimes other circumſtances of the conſtitution protract the cure, which are to be mention'd by and by.

The Julep here directed is made with a Febrifuge Tincture, and is found to ſurpaſs all other acids yet made uſe of in fevers, which have been ſerviceable, but not ſufficient to cure: and tho' the like natural propenſity we all have, to make all

new diſcover'd medicines ſecrets, influenc'd me; yet I have even ſurmounted that difficulty, and now give it to the publick as follows.

℞ Ol. Sulphur. per camp. legitime præparat.
Vitrioli rect.
Salis an. p. æ.
Spir. Vini rectificatiſſ. triplum horum omnium, degire per menſem, ad ſiccitatem diſtilla.
Hujus Spiritus ℔ ij. adde Rad. Angilic. Serpentar. Sem. Cardam. an. ℥ vj. f. Tinctura.

The manner of giving it is thus: to a proper quantity of clear ſpring water, put as much of the Tincture as will make it gratefully acid, and as much fine ſugar as ſuits the patient's palat; and thus you will have as agreeable a liquor or Julep as can be deſir'd by a thirſty perſon.

There

There needs no more to be done, in a ſimple inflamatory fever, within the firſt five days; for, altho' bleeding may not be improper, and is in the like caſe generally preſcrib'd by the Learned, with us it is almoſt uſeleſs; becauſe the Febrifuge Tincture, given with ſuch a quantity of cooling liquid, does ſo forcibly cool the inflamation, and abate the velocity of the blood; and when that is done, the febrile matter is diſpos'd ready for ſuch emunctories, as nature is moſt prepar'd to diſcharge it at: loſing a quantity of blood and ſpirits would therefore only ſo much impede her next buſineſs.

This is agreeable to the famous Dr. *Pitcarn*, in his *Elem. of Phiſick*, p. 88. whoſe ſenſe is, *But if ever it ſhould happen to any one, to know a medicine which would take*

take off the rarefaction of the blood, and ſlacken its motion, without bringing on any bad ſymptom, that ſhall be preferr'd to Bleeding: but, until ſuch an one is found out, bleeding is to be us'd.

Now I do aſſure the Reader, that in this conſtitution I have not found any bad ſymptom follow the free uſe of it, but the more freely us'd the ſooner cur'd: nor in the weak conſtitution, if aſſiſted with the medicines which ſhall be mention'd when we come to treat of that ſort. Let no one therefore be afraid to uſe it as preſcrib'd, nor be affrighted at the forcing ſuch a ſudden criſis, there will no ill conſequence follow, if the directions are obſerv'd.

If the fever has continu'd above five days, ſo as conſiderably to hurt

hurt and disorder the animal oeconomy, and bring on cross symptoms, I adjoin other coolers to the Julep, and the most general is *bezoar. mineral.* from gr. vij. to xx. every six hours.

If a diarrhea obstructs the cure, instead of plain water let the Julep be made with an infusion of *flor. rosar. rub.* or *rad. tormentil.* and in case of great costiveness, an emollient clyster is serviceable, till the *bezoar. mineral.* has some effect that way, which it will not fail of; or, if the pulse is very high and full, *tartarum vitriolatum* ℈j. every six hours is more proper than the *bezoar.*

If pleuretick or peripneumonick complaints, or strangury attend, the *sal prunel.* or *nitrum*, with pectorals given with the Julep are proper.

Some-

Sometimes great ſickneſs at ſtomach with frequent reachings infeſt, and the fever is then generally enclin'd to intermit, eſpecially if the urine is lateritious; let then *ſal abſinth.* ʒſs. be given in *ſucc. limon.* ʒj. every ſix hours, and a few drops of *liq. laud.* if gripes are joined with 'em: ſo the fever goes off by urine, ſtool or ſweat, or comes to intermit, and is cur'd the uſual way with the bark.

If any hæmorrhage, profuſe ſweat or looſneſs happens as it were ſpontaneouſly, let 'em not be ſuddenly ſtopp'd, but only moderated and reſtrain'd.

Diet in this ſort is to be regulated to the lighteſt liquids, and without any thing ſpirituous, the aliment being given always warm; and, if a diarrhea, chuſe ſuch as irritates the leaſt, as panada, rice-gruel,

gruel, hartſhorn-drink, *&c.* moderating the temper of heat, by giving air to the room, to the patient's own liking.

CHAP. II.

The method of treating the firſt ſort of fevers after the ninth day.

WHEN the ninth day is over, the firſt paſſages are leſs concern'd; but if there are ſickneſs or reachings, begin with a vomit, and keep cloſe now to the *bezoar. minoral.* and Julep: as the ſymptoms vary, give the *bezoar.* in *theriac. andr.* to curb a looſneſs, or *elect. linitiv.* to move a ſtool; or, if the pulſe is yet too high, *tart. vitriol.* and *elect. linitiv.* do very well.

When the common time of a criſis draws nigh, *viz.* the fourteenth day, the ſymptoms in this ſort are often violent, as great thirſt, with black and dry lips and tongue, urine high colour'd, violent inquietude, delirium, catchings of the nerves, tremblings, with horrid countenance; in ſuch a condition the ſame things are to be obſerv'd, only the Julep may have a ſmall quantity of cordial water added to it, as ℥ij. to a pint, and the raiſing cordials given with the *bez.* as *crocus*, *caſtor*, or the like; and, if convulſions are very bad, let the nervous medicines however be ſuch as heat the leaſt, as *gum. ammon. viſcus querc. ſal ſucc.* for theſe rather inſcide than rarify.

If, near the time of fourteen days, the pulſe falls, or trembles, or is uneven, although it be in a ſtrong,

ſtrong, robuſt habit, they muſt be treated as the weak, which follows hereafter.

It may be obſerv'd, that in this conſtitution, the blood being ſo turgent, if the patient has neglected drinking his Julep, or other accident has happen'd, or error in practice (which no man can always be exact to, even in his own method) ſo that the Diſeaſe is continu'd to the 16th or 18th day, it is ſafe to give a double or treble doſe of ſuch ſtimulators as cauſe the leaſt inflamation, to force nature as it were to diſcharges, ſuch are all the acrid neutral ſalts, as *ſal nitrum ammoniac. crudum*, and *ſal ſuccini* alſo, which is a volatil pungent acid; and a bold puſh is ſo requiſite ſometimes, that the habit will not be reliev'd from her cramps and obſtinate contractions any other

way, eſpecially when a hot aromatick regimen has been us'd, with drying teſtaceous powders, &c. to near the critical time. The *bez. min.* I have found to be the very beſt cooler, it giving a laſting warmth to the nerves, and ſo holds up the ſtrength of the pulſe, at the ſame time as it curbs the circulation, and promotes all the diſcharges; and yet it may not be improper, in ſome caſes to exchange it for the ſalts aforeſaid, eſpecially if the pulſe is turgent, the urine and pulſe being the general directors in this diſeaſe.

CHAP. III.

CHAP. III.

The manner of treating febrile patients of the weak ſort.

FEVERS may be attended with ſuch circumſtances as render it very difficult to cure them; as when they follow upon exceſſive Grief, the cauſe ſtill continuing on the mind; exceſſive care, labour, ſtudy, or debauchery, whereby the mind and body are in a manner exhauſted.

When theſe things fall on the ſtrong habits, they are reduced to much the like ſtandard, as a ſimple fever would be to the weak, and ſuch we may have good hopes of; but if on the weak and tender, which we are now to ſpeak of, the skill of the beſt phyſician is but

ſuffi-

ſufficient with the beſt method and medicines.

When a fever happens from ſuch cauſes in the ſtrong, or if a ſimple fever in the weak conſtitution, which we'll determine to treat after the like method, they are generally parch'd, hot and dry to feel to, and after a few days attended with black and dry tongue, tremors or catchings on the nerves, deliria and ſometimes ſtupor, numbneſs, great depreſſion or ſinking of the ſpirits, ſighings, with a quick, weak, trembling or uneven pulſe, and the urine moſtly pale in colour without ſediment.

Let ſuch begin with a vomit, if within the ninth day, as in the other ſort, and then plentifully drink of the Julep made in the following manner.

℞ Rad.

℞ Rad. Serpentar. Virg.
Contrayervæ,
Croci, an. ʒ iij. infunde Aq. bull. ℔ ij. & colatura Sacchari ʒ j. edulcorata, adde Tincturæ. Febrifug. q. ſ. m.

The *bezoar. mineral.* is to be given every ſix hours alſo, either in ſome of the warm aromatick conſerves, as *rue*, or *confectio raleigh.* and *theriac. androm.* according as the degree of the dejection wants ſuch raiſing aromaticks, more or leſs: the *confect. raleigh.* to be preferr'd if coſtive, the *theriaca* if looſe; in caſe of women which are hyſterical, *caſtor*, *ſuccinum*, *valeriana*, made into a bolus with the *bezoar.* are moſt proper; and ſo the articles may be varied to any other particular circumſtances.

Such a treatment moſt commonly brings in a few hours a general moiſture

moiſture on the ſurface of the body, as well as on the tongue, quietneſs, the convulſions and delirium abate, the pulſe mends, the urine becomes citrine and ſubſides, and in two or three days the criſis is finiſh'd, by all the diſcharges; but not ſo ſpeedily in this as the other ſort, becauſe we are forc'd to keep up the mixture of the blood with ſuch heaters.

But let this be obſerv'd, that in the firſt three or four days there is little inconvenience, although the Julep were without the aromaticks; but, if ſweats don't ſpeedily come, and the urine mend in colour and ſubſidence, the warmers muſt carefully be adminiſtred.

CHAP. IV.

CHAP. IV.

The method of treatment in the ſecond ſort of fevers after the ninth day is paſt.

WHEN theſe low fevers have paſt the ninth day, no other evacuation does well but vomitting, bleeding, clyſters or purges all ſink the ſpirits; but, if there be any ſymptoms of the firſt paſſages being clogg'd, or ſo relax'd that the aliments don't paſs them orderly, a vomit is proper; and the urgent ſymptoms muſt be attended, by varying the cordials, aromaticks, &c. with or without the *bezoar. mineral.* and the Julep with or without the aromaticks, as the force of the pulſe and the height of the urine ſhall direct:

and about this time diligent heed ſhould be given, whether the patient can drink plentifully or not, and if he cannot, which too often happens, it is not to be expected the diluting method ſhould cure him, till he is aſſiſted in that reſpect: when therefore the ſpirits ſeem ſuffocated, and the patient cannot drink a moderate large draught of any liquor, let the Julep be without the acid tincture, and made as follows, the *bezoar. mineral.* alſo omitted.

℞ Aq. Ceraſor. nigr. ℥ xij.
Pæon. comp. ℥ iij.
Tinct. Croci ℥ j.
Sacchari ℥ iiij. m.

With this ſpirituous Julep may be given a bolus every ſix hours with *ſal corn. cervi,* from gr. v. to xx. as the degree of the dejection is,

is, and inſtead of, or conjoin'd with, the Juleps, wine mull'd with two parts water, with the uſual aromaticks; chicken broth and the nouriſhing liquids are to be allow'd.

This method raiſes the pulſe, and the inclination and capacity to drink, and ſometimes, in theſe caſes of depreſt ſpirits, brings ſweat and very great relief; let them then drink as plentifully as poſſible of the liquors now preſcrib'd, or ſuch other; and by the fourteenth day nature does generally diſcharge herſelf, if ſhe is help'd judiciouſly, as the preſſing ſymptoms always direct; and for that purpoſe I need only mention the varying of the medicines, as *theriaca, confect. raleigh.* clyſters, hyſtericks, pectorals, &c. becauſe there are hints given ſufficient in the other chapters how this is to be done: but

this difference muſt be ſtrictly minded, that in this ſort all the neutraline acid ſalts, as *tart. vitriolat. ſal febrifug. ſal polycreſt. ſal nitri, ammoniac. crud.* or *ſal abſinth.* and *ſucc. limon.* muſt not be touch'd here, but deem'd as poiſon; and for the ſame reaſon there muſt be no jumble of any volatile alkalies given at the ſame time with the *bezoar. min.* or acid Julep, as *ſp. corn. cerv. ſal corn. cerv. ſal volat.* &c. nor yet the fixt alkalies, as teſtaceous powders; neither is bleeding to be born, nor clyſters often given, altho coſtive; theſe things relax the fibres, and colliquate the ſpirits.

The ſymptoms aforenam'd may however be moderated by ſome topical remedies, ſuch are bliſters apply'd to any part of the body at diſcretion; plaiſters to the feet of

em-

empl. cephal. c. euphorb. and *galbanum* ã. a plaiſter to the ſtomach of *empl. ſtomach.* a pultice of garlick, rue and lard apply'd to the feet, raiſes very ſpeedily. Such as theſe may be us'd.

If about the ninth day the ſymptoms don't mend, or if the patient firſt calls for help at that time, with thoſe ſymptoms mention'd upon him, it is with caution that any of the coolers muſt be us'd: before this time they may with ſafety, the other raiſers being intermix'd as directed; but in this low kind, nature by this time begins to be ſo far confounded, that a ſmall matter improperly done dejects her quite; and therefore the coolers, which are ſo proper to the very time of a common criſis in the other ſort, are hardly at all to be given after the ninth day in this,

this. One of the worſt ſymptoms of her decay is the hickups and pain at ſtomach; when thoſe firſt appear, let all the raiſers mention'd be us'd, eſpecially thoſe which have ſomewhat anodyne commixt, as *theriac. methrid.* &c. which two have ſuch a quantity of fœtid gums, natural balſams, and hot aromaticks, of almoſt every quality, in their compoſition, they ſeem to anſwer all that the vegetable kingdom can do for us in this nice point: but if the animal odorata were here added, as *moſchus* and *zibethum*, they would undoubtedly aſſiſt; and in caſe of hyſterical women, *ambra griſea.* A mixture, for example ſake, made after this manner, does the ſame.

℞ Gum.

℞ Gum. Galbani,
Sagapeni, an. ʒ j. terant. in Aq. Pu-
leg. ℥ vj. & adde
Tinct. Serpentar. ʒ j.
Laud. Liquid. gut. xx.
Eſſent. Ambr. Griſ. gut. x.
Sacch. ʒ ij. m. cap. cochl. ſæpe.

If a diarhea happens, it is in this caſe to be taken good care on, and, after the *theriaca, confectio fracaſtor. laudanum*, &c are us'd without ſucceſs, the following clyſter generally anſwers.

℞ Confect. Amili ʒ iv.
Injiciatur tepide ſemel aut bis in die.

But if the flux is bloody, or the bowels exceedingly relaxed, let the confection be the thicker, and an ounce of *ſpir. vin. galic.* added to it: let this clyſter be eſteem'd in ſuch caſes, whether in a fever

or not, far ſurpaſſing all the reſtringents.

If all theſe raiſers, with the veſicatories, ſuppedalia, &c. don't bring ſome evident ſigns of relief, in the urine and pulſe, by the fourteenth day, let a doſe or two of cinabar of antimony be given from xv. to xxx. grains, every ſix hours; alſo calomel given from gr. vj. to xij. and if it don't paſs off in nine hours, a gentle doſe of rhubarb to move it downwards. Either of theſe two will aſſiſt, when the caſe ſeems to be ſet, and very obſtinate, as if nature were at a ſtand, and could neither free herſelf by any of the emunctories, nor yet would ſuffer herſelf to be quite overcome.

The chief difficulty in the cure of fevers falls out in this low ſort; the ſtrong high fevers want only a pro-

a proper cooler, ſuch as is our Febrifuge Julep, to retain the circulation, and the rarifaction of the blood ceaſes; the retrain'd ſuperfluities however now chang'd by circulation, are then ſeparated, or coagulated in the blood, and fit to be diſcharg'd; part of which goes off immediately by ſweat, and the habit throws off the reſt as ſhe is able: but in the low ſort, beſides that, we muſt cool, to abate the velocity of the blood, eſpecially in the former part of the time; ſtimulators alſo muſt be us'd to raiſe it's force, elſe, when the circulation is curb'd, and the morbifick matter curdled (if I may be allow'd this word) in the maſs of blood, the impetus being weak, and fibres relax'd, the ſediment overwhelms nature, as ſurely, although after a different manner,

as when fourteen days violent circulation has dry'd up as it were the nervous fluid, that, if the peccant matter is really diſcharg'd, they yet cannot expand themſelves any longer to ſupport life.

But if thoſe rarifiers are given with the coolers, and the other helps us'd, I have found theſe difficult fevers cured as certainly as the other; although perhaps the difficulty I have to relate the method may force me to leave it inſufficiently expreſs'd.

The beſt raiſer, wich alſo cools, is *bezoar. minoral.* the beſt, which alſo heat, (as they all do in general) are *cinab. antim.* and the fætid gums, as *aſſafætida, ſagapenum, galbanum*; next the natural balſams, and then the vegetable aromaticks; emeticks alſo have a very great place here, and as often

to

to be us'd as the depending ſymptoms don't directly forbid it, although it were twice or thrice in the courſe of the diſtemper.

CHAP. V.

How patients are to be manag'd upon the fever's going off.

AFTER theſe two different ways may the moſt deſperate fevers be cur'd, which have been ſeen in *London* ſince the laſt great plague, attended with thoſe violent ſymptoms before mention'd, and purple ſpots, inflam'd tumors, ſore throats, &c. The only difficulty is, to deliberate ſo prudently, as to vary the medicines mention'd to the variety of the caſe, which per-

haps is eaſier to preſcribe in a cloſet than a patient's chamber. What remains farther is to continue only the method, till, by the pulſe and urine, there are ſufficient tokens that nature is more at liberty, and the febrile matter in a conſiderable degree diſcharg'd; then let him take a gentle cathartick, as rhubarb, which ſtill furthers the ſeparation, leaving him to kitchen phyſick for one, two or three days more, and then a purge may be given of ſuch ſort as ſuits the preſent circumſtances, only to be gentle at firſt; and that being repeated every third or fourth day, for four or five times, is ſufficient: after which let me adviſe all to take ſome ſtrengthening bitter twice a day, for a week, two or three, with the lighter chalybeats; eſpecially if the fever was determin'd by a

ſudden

ſudden criſis, before the uſual time of fourteen days; for then I have, in many examples, obſerv'd the fever apt to return again with ſmaller occaſions, than in others who have had a fever otherways treated; which, the Reader may be pleas'd to obſerve, is the only one inconvenience attending the cooling method, that I know of. And well worth that hazard I think it is, to have the hazard of death ſuddenly approaching taken away; for, at the worſt, we have now a chronical diſtemper only to deal with, which, by the purge and bitters, nature will ſoon extirpate, without any hazard: but a fourteen days criſis comes, at the beſt, with the hazard of about two to one againſt the patient; at leaſt it has done ſo for theſe laſt two or three years.

It is not therefore pretended, that this method does in the former conſtitutions perfectly cure fevers, ſo aſſiſting nature that ſhe diſcharges all the febrile matter, and is ſet at entire liberty, as in a natural fourteen days criſis, which the latter ſort often advance to; this is ſtill left for a higher and more perfect diſcovery.

If we can here precipitate the febrile matter, and even leave part of it upon the habit and conſtitution, we do as much as the *cortex peru* in the intermittents; and as much more, as our continuals do more ſuddenly and more *dangerouſly* threaten life.

Let the patients allow themſelves alſo eaſe and reſt upon their firſt recovery, till, by the purging, bitters, &c. the conſtitution has more perfectly diſcharg'd itſelf; elſe, if, being

being ſo ſpeedily cur'd, they ſhould think little ail'd them, and go about to buſineſs and fatigue too ſoon, which too often happens (their ſtrength by a ſpeedy cure being little hurt) the remaining undiſcharg'd febrile matter may again irritate the blood to another fever, which then will naturally be more difficult to cure, than the former, ſtrength now being ſomewhat ſpent, the nerves will require ſtronger fillips, which ought to be obſerv'd.

Thus I have gone through the ſeveral ſtages of this diſtemper with my new method, in as brief a manner as the nature of the thing will bear, purpoſely omitting to ſpeak of any other circumſtances, but ſuch as are affected with the difference between this and the common methods.

Let

Let not any therefore, who are unexperienc'd in the art of phyſick, expect that my new Febrifuge, with this method of adminiſtring it, is ſufficient to inſtruct them to cure fevers: the violence of that diſtemper, join'd with the infinite variety of conſtitutions and ſymptoms, are ſufficient to employ the moſt ſagacious head, though cultivated with all the erudition neceſſary to accompliſh a Doctor in the art of phyſick: and were the medicines and method of adminiſtring them here given the very beſt the world yet knows, and even infallible in themſelves, I am too fully convinc'd what knowledge and experience, in nature and diſtempers, is requir'd to make 'em tollerably certain.

It is here only meant to hint to men of art, the general form of a more

more certain method; and ſuch do underſtand better how to ſuit the common ſpecificks really agreeable to every particular ſymptom, than I will preſume to dictate: thus, proper gargles, for inflam'd mouth and throat; camphire with emulſions, to relieve the ſtrangury; cephallick ſnuffs, to ſhake the nerves in comas; and many things of the like nature are here left in ſilence. Our method indeed ſo ſpeedily allays the grand confuſion, and ſtops as it were the fountain of thoſe maladies, that here is not much occaſion for inſtruction in ſuch caſes, even to the very ignorant: for I don't remember, that any of thoſe violent ſymptoms have riſen in the courſe of our manner of treatment, which give the common appellation of *malignant* to fevers; and therefore I can hardly

think a method in fevers worth reading over, which does not at leaſt that far aſſiſt nature; much leſs time would I beſtow on ſuch, which rather diſturb or confuſe her, more than ſhe would be if left alone to her own ſingle efforts.

Laſtly, that I may be the better underſtood, in applying theſe medicines in fevers, and may inform others how far I have prov'd this method to be ſerviceable in other feveriſh diſtempers, as alſo what effects the uſual, as well as my own, Febrifuges have, I ſhall now give an account of real events, which generally fall true in practice, and which have not been punctually enough obſerv'd hitherto by any I have met with: and firſt let us begin with the *Regimen*, then with *Diſtempers*, and laſtly with *Medicines*.

CHAP. VI.

CHAP. VI.

Some practical obſervations on the REGIMEN, *on* FEVERISH DISTEMPERS, *and on* MEDICINES.

I. *On the* REGIMEN.

I. WHEN the inflamation is great, the cooling Julep muſt be taken in proportion; in this caſe there is no danger of diluting too largely with it, in any ſtage of the fever; if a criſis be brought on in twelve hours, ſo much the better; ſpirituous liquors of every ſort are to be avoided.

II. But if the inflamation be moderate, the ſtrength low, and the

ſpirits weak, that liquor ſhould be us'd more ſparingly, and not without the *bez. min.* aromatick cordials, and a little of the ſpirituous waters with it; and near the criſis the ſpirituous cordials, aromaticks, fœtid gums, volatil ſalts, and bliſters more freely.

III. All diſcharges which come ſpontaneouſly, except vomiting, are in the firſt ſort to be entirely neglected; tho they ſeem violent, their violence will ſoon abate, as the hurry is appeas'd; but in the latter ſort to be moderated with care.

IV. All the ſymptoms, which direct ſo plainly what to do, are to be moderated by the known rules; ſo the pthiſical may be aſſiſted with pectorals, the hyſterick with fœtid cordials, the peripneumonick with

with nitre, oil, &c. keeping always to the general method; and, as the caſe may ſhift from the latter to the former ſort deſcrib'd, the method is to be chang'd likewiſe.

V. If the fever inclines to intermit, or but only remit, this cooling method brings it to do ſo more regularly, but the hot method keeps it continual; in ſuch caſes be more free to uſe evacuation by clyſters, catharticks, bleeding, or emeticks, and the diſtemper will either be diſcharg'd by thoſe, or regularly intermit, and be cur'd with the *cortex*.

VI. When the time of the criſis is paſt, and is imperfect, or the ſigns of ſeparation but hardly appear, let a medicine be given which will force ſome diſcharge, and let

that

that be ſuch as fits the preſent circumſtances; ſo *nitrum tartarum vitriol.* and all the cooling purgatives ſuit the former ſtrong fever; and *calomel. cinabar. tinct. ſacra* (*dicta*) the latter low fever.

II. *On* DISTEMPERS.

I. THE ſmall pox is a continu'd fever, but being of that ſort in which nature has determin'd her manner of deliverance, *viz.* by the eruptions ſuppurating, ſhe muſt be allow'd to proceed to her fourteen days criſis; excepting this, the ſame regulations are proper in the courſe of the diſtemper, by keeping the body in due temper, and preventing the bad conſequences of too violent an inflamation, and the known expectorators, &c.

&c. to be us'd at diſcretion; for which ſervice the *bezoar. minoral.* excels.

II. The meaſles are a continu'd fever, but being an eruptive one, and, they not coming to ſuppuration, I never durſt try much of the coolers here; the little I have adventur'd on has been ſerviceable.

III. The plague is the higheſt continu'd fever, and has eruptions which ſuppurate not, and tumors which do; and is attended with ſuch violent inflamation, that I ſhould think no other method could be ſerviceable, but a conjunction of the cooling acids and heating aromaticks; and here perhaps bleeding may be proper: however, as nature has determin'd her manner of

of diſcharge, a ſudden criſis muſt not be expected.

IV. Other fevers have their denominations from the ſymptoms which concern moſt, as the pleuriſy from that part being inflam'd, peripneumony from the lungs, eriſipelas from its ſpreading on the skin: theſe have all determin'd manners of diſcharges, and ſo muſt be attended on to the uſual time; but are excellently moderated and kept ſafe by our method, the proper ſpecificks being us'd to each; as to the pleuriſy nitre, to the lungs oil, and to the skin unguents, &c.

V. Symptomatick fevers are abſolutely taken off by our method, and tho' I conceive every fever to be only the ſymptom of obſtructi-

ons,

ons, I mean here ſuch as have an original diſeaſe, as mortification, great falls, bruiſes, &c. and in ſuch caſes the diſorder muſt be regulated, or it can't be expected the patient ſhould recover.

VI. Fevers which happen when women are with-child, and in their lying-in, are cur'd as ſafe as the others with our method, the known ſpecificks in the latter caſe being us'd along with it.

VII. The *cholera morbus* is a continual fever, which diſcharges it ſelf by vomit and ſtool, and ſo is often a dyſenteria; in the former our method is abſolutely to be obſerv'd, for, as I apprehend, the *cholera morbus* to differ from other fevers no otherways, but as the conſtitution takes a turn to eaſe it ſelf

by the bowels, and that cauſes all the contents of thoſe innumerable canals to become acrid, and erode the natural mucus from off the bowels; ſo that their periſtaltick motion is confus'd by the inflamation; therefore all the heaters or ſtimulators muſt conſequently increaſe the diſorder, and endanger mortification, ſo muſt Aſtringents; but our cooling contracting acids abate both cauſe and effect, and incline the habit to the other diſcharges, ſo with the lubricating apozems, emulſions and linctus's, given to ſupply the deſtroy'd ſlippery lining of the inteſtines, we have a ſpeedy cure. But if any ſpecifick is yet known for the ſymptoms of this diſtemper, I think it is the *ſal abſinth.* and *ſuccus limon.* the emollient clyſters alſo are abſolutely

neceſ-

neceſſary, but all reſtringents of bad conſequence.

III. *On* MEDICINES.

I. BLEEDING is of very little ſervice with us in fevers of every ſort, (except the plague, which I have not ſeen) the turgency of the blood being more ſafely abated with acids; the pleuritick is that it is moſtly us'd in, and the end is better and more ſafely anſwer'd with nitre, our acids, &c.

II. Bliſters are of no ſervice in the former high and full pulſe fevers, nay, rather hurtful; but when the circulation is languid, and the ſpirits low, as in the ſecond ſort, they are of good uſe.

III. Clyſters help the higher fevers, but are to be cautiouſly us'd in the lower.

VI. Water refrigerates and dilutes, and, by conſequence, if taken in quantity, relaxes the fibres contracted by heat, whence the conſtitution is ſet at liberty, to throw off by all the emunctories, except ſtool, which, for want of a proper ſtimulus, it cannot reach: thus, in the ſtrong fevers it is a general febrifuge, but in the low and weak ſort it muſt not be us'd without the warming aromaticks, or other medicines which increaſe the impetus of the blood, becauſe it has no quality it ſelf, to help ſuch to bear the relaxation and ſweats, which it naturally produces.

V. Acids in general cool powerfully, and have moſtly an agreeable contraction with them, eſpecially the mineral ſort; but, us'd in their phlegmatick ſtate, they damp the firſt paſſages too much, and the blood it ſelf too little; ſo the *ſuc. limon. acetum, ſpir. vitrioli, ſalis*, &c. cool ſufficiently, but not ſo ſafely as *ſpir. vitrioli dulcis*, or *ſalis dulcis*; for, when join'd with a warm vegetable ſulphur, they are not only rectify'd and freed of a groſs earthineſs, but alſo ſubtiliz'd and made more volatile, ſo as to paſs all the digeſtions, and yet retain their cooling and reſtringent nature. When I conſider of what moment medicines endu'd with ſuch qualities are of in fevers, I am ſurpriz'd that neither the fine Reaſoner, nor great Practitioner, have hitherto

hitherto brought 'em into their proper use nay, although the theory of some of the most celebrated Physicians is built upon that basis, they have not hitherto brought the volatile acids into their deserv'd esteem, nor us'd them any wit near a proportion to their just demerits.

VI. *Bezoar. mineral.* refrigerates considerably, and so abates the velocity of the blood, but does give its mineral lasting warmth to the fibres, and so increases its impetus; it promotes the secretions by all the emunctories beyond all other officinals, and that so quietly and insensibly as it were, and yet certainly, that it deserves the greatest notice; that which has the spirit of nitre left with it, and only dulcify'd with *spir. vini*, is the pro-

perest

perest in the first sort describ'd; and that which has the acids all calcin'd out of it, in the latter sort: and let no one suppose the butter of antimony, which is so intensely calcin'd in this preparation, a meer calx, void of its mineral nature; let such detonate some of it with nitre and charcoal, and it will shew them that it is regulus of antimony. The finest subject for the Physician in *rerum natura*.

VII. The *tinctura febrifuga* refrigerates most powerfully, and the quantity of cooling liquor it is given in sinks or lowers the pulse; but, being made of the most warm and contracting sort of acids, and they so depurated from their feces, and made most volatile and penetrating with the subtile vegetable sulphur, it never damages

the

the ſtomach, as fixt acids and water would do; but is at once moſt gratefully cooling, ſubtilly penetrating, and gently contracting; worthy of the higheſt notice in fevers.

VIII. The neutraline ſalts all cool very much, obtund and carry off acrid ſeroſities, promote univerſal laxity and dejection, and ſo bring ſweat and ſtools, and even bloody urine in the confluent ſmall pox; but they do this with ſome ſpecifick difference, as *nitrum* or *ſal prunel.* is ſo penetrating, and without any contraction, that it holds its colliquative principle till it comes to the very lungs, pleura and kidneys, therefore cautiouſly to be meddled with in ſimple fevers; *tartarum vitriolatum* cools, and relaxes the bowels, but not with-

without its contrary quality of contraction; *ſal abſinthii* and *ſucc. limon.* cool, and from a fixt ſulphur yet left in the wormwood corroborate a little, at leaſt its ſalt is not ſo penetrating and colliquative, and its acid is contracting; *ſal ammoniacum* ſhould be the leaſt colliquative of all the neutrals, being a volatile animal ſalt, neutraliz'd with the grateful acid of common ſalt; but I have not try'd it enough to ſay what it does. Others, that are of leſs note, may be gueſs'd at by theſe. They all lower the pulſe, quiet and cauſe reſt. But a jumble of alkalies and acids fixt and volatile together, and mineral, animal and vegetable, very ſeldom does well; at leaſt no man can tell with any certainty, what will be their effect: thus *bezoar. mineral.* and *ſal corn. cervi*; *ſpir. ſal. volatilis*

oleoſ. and *aqua theriacalis* in a pearl'd julep; and many other ſuch heterogeneous mixtures I have often ſeen do much hurt.

IX. *Sal ſuccini* is a volatile acid ſalt, us'd I think for its ſingularity ſake, we having no other volatile acid ſalts in the ſhops; it ſeems pois'd pretty equally with its volatile ſtimulator, and acid cooler, ſo that it leaves the pulſe in equilibrio; but, if any thing, it rather ſomewhat raiſes the pulſe: its volatile ſalt being very little alkalious, and our manner of preparing it, ſuffering its grateful acid to cryſtalize with it, makes it become a very pleaſant ſalt to the ſtomach and nerves, but does no wonders in fevers.

X. *Sal*

X. *Sal cornu cervi* is a violent volatile alkaly, rarifies the blood, increaſes thirſt, raiſes the pulſe immediately, and has a vehement ſtimulus.

XI. Aromaticks heat, quicken the pulſe, increaſe its force, cauſe thirſt, &c. and ſeem to have ſomething of ſpecifick virtue adapted to particular parts, as wormwood to the ſtomach, parſly to the kidneys, ſaffron to the heart, lavender to the head, &c.

XII. Fœtid gums do the ſame exactly as the oilly aromaticks, but have acrid poynant ſalts conjoin'd, and ſo more forcibly raiſe, ſtimulate, and promote ſecretions; the aromatick oils are in that degree of force we call ſweet, the gums in

ſo much greater degree, we ſay they ſtink. One among the reſt is very ſingular, and worthy obſervation, which is the *ammoniacum*; the oil of this gum is not aromatick but inodorous, and ſo is not ſo heating and rarifying as the others are; but it has the ſame acrid ſalts: therefore this gum may be us'd in fevers with turgid blood, and in the ſtrong habits, having ſo excellent a ſtimulus without rarifaction. Of this ſort among plants is the *viſcus* and *dracontium*, among roots *arum* and *ſcillæ*, and moſt of the vegetable emeticks.

XIII. Spirituous liquors of the ſulphurous ſort, as ſpirits of wine, ſuddenly dry, heat and hurry the blood and ſpirits, criſp the fibres, and

and by conſequence do prevent all ſecretions; and ſo are to be carefully us'd, and in none but the low fevers, and then near the criſis: but the ſaline acid ſpirits, as vinegar, is not to be contemn'd in fevers of the high ſort. Right wine vinegar, or cyder vinegar, or verjuice, when they are diſtill'd and join'd with the aromaticks, would I think ſubſtitute the deſcrib'd *tinctura febrif.* pretty well, upon neceſſity.

XIV. Teſtaceous powders are very prejudicial in fevers; theſe abſorb the natural moiſture of the body, which now principally wants diluting; they change all acid juices, or the ferment of the ſtomach, into a neutral clogging viſcidity, drying and criſping the internal coat of the œſophagus, ſtomach and inteſtines, inſtead of waſhing

and

and cooling, to allay their inflamation, and thin their mucus; and what is worſt of all, theſe things tend to prevent all the natural diſcharges by ſweat, ſtool or urine: ſo that either in the ſtrong or weak conſtitutions they ſeem to be utterly improper in continual fevers. In ſome chronical diſorders, as children's worm-fever, &c. they may be ſerviceable; but even there ſteel has about twelve times the force: however, we will allow them to change acidities, and that is often wanted in other diſtempers.

CHAP. VII.

CHAP. VII.

Some hiſtories of CASES, *given for the ſake of explaining the nature of fevers, and applying of the febrifuges.*

CASE I.

A Middle ag'd MAN, of a ſtrong and hearty conſtituion, being ſeized with a ſpotted or purple fever, I firſt came to him on the ſeventh day, and found the uſual ſymptoms; he took no vomit, but the following medicines.

℞ Ther. Androm. ℈j.
Tart. Vitriolat. ℈ſs. f. bolus octava quaq; hora ſumend. cum Julapii ſequentis hauſtulo.

℞ Aq.

℞ Aq. Lactis ℥ vij.
Theriacalis ℥ ij.
Syr. Papav. err. ℥ ß.
Tinct. Febrif. q. ſ.

The next day he was reliev'd, but too much heated with the *theriaca* and cordial waters, ſo he had the following ſent him.

℞ Pulv. de Gutteta Riverii ℈ j.
Tart. Vitriolat. ℈ ß. m. cap. vj. quaq; hora, cum hauſt. Jul. ſeq.

℞ Aq. Font. ℔ j.
Theriacalis ℥ iij.
Tinct. Croci ℥ j.
Sacchari ℥ iij.
Tinct. Febrif. q. ſ. m.

The next day his fever went entirely off by ſweat and urine.

CASE II.

CASE II.

A Strong labouring MAN, having been treated for a continu'd fever in the uſual method, with teſtaceous powders, ſpirituous cordials, &c. I came to him on the tenth day, and found him very delirious, his tongue black, dry and rough, his pulſe quick and uneven, although pretty full, with catchings on the nerves, and diſmay'd countenance. I concluded this diſmal appearance to be rather ſymptoms rais'd by the regimen us'd, than the natural imbecility of his conſtitution, ſo he had the following medicines ſent him.

℞ Bezoar. Miner. gr. x.
Sacchari ℈j. f. pulvis ſumend. vjta quaq; hora, cum hauſt. Jul. ſeq.

℞ Aq. Font. ℔ ij.
Tinct. Croci ʒ j.
Sacchari ʒ ß.
Tincturæ Febr. q. ſ. m.

He drank very plentifully, and about midnight had ſome ſickneſs and faintneſs, which ended in warm ſweats, ſleep, &c.

On the morrow his pulſe was calm, he was totally ſenſible, moiſt over his body, his urine ſubſided: and he only continu'd his medicines at longer intervals two days more, and in three days after that was purg'd.

Ten days after this, upon eating ſalt beef and heating himſelf after it, he relaps'd; and the ſame medicines with a vomit cur'd him again;

gain; only the *bezoar.* was given in *conſ. rutæ.*

CASE III.

A Rich Woman, of a ſanguine complexion and very delicate habit, aged about forty four, was ſeiz'd with a continual fever, and grew delirious the ſecond day, with the uſual ſymptoms.

The third day, when I came to her, ſhe was alſo delirious, with a quick but not ſtrong pulſe, her tongue white, face florid, dry and burning, urine little, hot and high colour'd. I could not prevail with her to have any other advice, although a Phyſician then attended one in the family, nor to admit of

an emetick; ſo ſhe took the following.

℞ Bezoard. Miner. gr. vj.
Croci gr. iij.
Confect. Raleighan. ℥j. f. Bolus cap. vj. quaq; hora, cum hauſtu largo Julap. ſeq. de quo etiam bibat copioſe.

℞ Aq. Font. ℔ ij.
Tinct. Croci ℥ij. cum
Sacchari albiſſ. &
Tincturæ Febr. an. q. ſ. f. Julap.

℞ Tincturæ Febrif. ℥j. utatur ad gratiam in omni potulento.

On the fourth day ſhe was better, but ſtill continu'd a little delirious; and now I found an opportunity of giving a vomit of *tartar*. emetick: the bolus with the julep was alſo continu'd.

She drank ſo plentifully of the julep and the *tinct. febr.* in ſmall

liquids, that I expected a ſudden criſis; and accordingly ſent ſome plaiſters of *cephal. c. euphor.* and *galban.* ã *p. æ.* for her feet; and directed her attendants to obſerve, if ſhe grew ſick or faint, any thing like a fit, that they ſhould not be ſurpriz'd, but give a little mull'd wine, or other ſpirituous cordial to revive her; this I told them might happen that night, and ſo left 'em. But would not forbid the uſe of the cooling Febrifuges, till ſome Signs of the precipitation of the morbifick matter appear'd.

Very early in the morning the next day, which was the fifth of the diſtemper, the criſis came on ſuddenly, and caus'd a conſiderable diſorder, ſo that the patient fainted. I have found it very common to have patients ſick and faint-

ty

ty upon a ſudden turn of the fever; but this Gentlewoman, being at ſuch a critical time of her age, and as I remember had wanted her menſes two months, and thoſe were the laſt appearance of 'em at all: the morbifick matter was here very conſiderable, and the diſturbance unuſually terrible; in ſhort the family were frighted, forgot my premonitions, ſent for the next Phyſician; he order'd her to be let blood, and an excellent raiſing cordial; the former ſhe admitted, but kept to her reſolution, even now her ſenſes return'd, to take nothing but from me.

When I came, for it was at *Greenwich*, and found how all had happen'd, I waited on the Phyſician, and told him in what manner I had treated the patient before

he

he was ſent for. He viſited her about ten a clock that morning, and found all the ſigns of a fever gone off. The Phyſician which belong'd to the family alſo viſited her about eleven; he could not believe ſhe had had an inflamatory fever, but thought her in a bad condition, and order'd her good ſpirituous cordials with teſtaceous powders, and with *bezoar*. and the cordial aromaticks; but ſhe continu'd moiſt, cool and quiet, ſlept, and all was over with that ſudden fit. She was purg'd, and took ſome gentle chalybeats.

CASE IV.

A Poor Woman, ſending for me about the twelfth day of her fever, I found her full of purple ſpots

ſpots from head to feet, many of them as big as large peas: it was a ſight ſo remarkable, I took ſome men of learning to ſee her; her pulſe was very quick, thirſt violent; ſhe was parch'd and dry, and made little urine; and, beſides theſe frightful ſymptoms, ſhe had the day before a violent hæmorrhage betwixt her teeth, which could not be ſtopp'd by bole and Roman vitriol, which ſhe was adviſ'd to uſe. She had hitherto taken no medicine, nor much ſuſtenance, through the ſtreightneſs of her circumſtances. I ſent her immediately a bottle of the Julep without the aromaticks, and *bezoar. mineral.* as uſual; the ſame night the hæmorrhage ſtopp'd of it ſelf, ſhe began to ſweat, the ſpots chang'd grayiſh, and all things wore a better face. The thirteenth

the

the ſpots ſeem'd to have a skin upon them, and in two or three days more wore away with a Scurf. She was purg'd, and went to her uſual buſineſs.

CASE V.

A Hearty ſtrong MAN, being taken ill of a fever, it appear'd the ſecond and third day with ſickneſs, reaching, diarrhea, &c. I thought nature would relieve herſelf, ſo only gave the following.

℞ Salis Abſinth. ℥j.
Syr. Limon. ℥j ſß.
Aq. Theriacal. ℥ ij ſß.
Menth. ℥ vj. m. cap. cochl. ij. vel iij. bis vel ter in die.

℞ Tinct. Febr. ℥j. utatur in infuſione ſalviæ, ſeu aliquo potulento, lacteciniis exceptis.

That evening his diarrhea increaſed, and, being at a great diſtance from me, he ſent for a near neighbour, who came and order'd cordial boluſes with *lapis contrayerva* and *diaſcordium*, with a ſpirituous julep, and a glaſs of drops of *ſal volatil.* and *ſpiritus lavend. c.*

On the morrow the fourth, when I came and ſaw theſe things, I went to the Apothecary (for the man was poor) and incourag'd him to take care of my patient, being a man of great worth otherways: but withal would have hinted to him my ſenſe, that his fever was going off by ſtool, of it ſelf; and that, if he was kept cool with ſuch medicines as I had already ſent him, (adding an opiate to moderate the diarrhea) I hop'd he could hardly miſs

miſs doing well. But he was too old to learn of a youth, ſo he continu'd his hot cordials, with bliſters, clyſters, reſtringent mixtures, &c. to the ſixteenth day, very wiſely and pompouſly ſlaying thoſe enemies his method had rais'd, till the poor patient had very nearly eſcap'd being the grand victim himſelf.

His diarrhea, which now was become a dyſenteria, not being over, and not half a regular criſis gain'd, he was tir'd, and therefore apply'd again to me; upon which I ſent him only two boluſes of *ſal abſinthii* and *rhubarb.* and he recover'd apace.

CASE VI.

ANOTHER inſtance occurs to me, which will ſhew pretty fully the benefit of our method, before the common ones, and, although it is long, I'll beg leave to incert it.

A Gentleman of full age, and ſtrong conſtitution, but exceedingly broke with drinking, was inflam'd, and therefore ſent for me: he had a high fever, with ſickneſs, reachings, cholick, &c. and about the fifth day of his fever I ſent him as follows, till he had his Phyſician, which was on the morrow.

℞ Succi Limon. ℥ j.
Salis Abſinth. ℥ ſſ.
Aq. Staphani ℥ ſſ. m. cap. ſtatim.
Repetatur ſi prior rejicitur.

℞ Aq.

℞ Aq. Menth,
Stephan. an. ℥ j.
Diacod. ℥ vj. m. cap. h. ſ.

When the Phyſician came on the morrow the ſixth day, he preſcrib'd the following.

℞ Decoct. com. ℥ x.
Terebinth. Ven. ℥ ſs.
Syr. Altheæ ℥ j. m. f. enema ſtatim injiciend.

℞ Aq. Ceraſor.
Lactis,
Rutæ an. ℥ ij.
Pæon. c. ℥ ij.
Syr. Caryoph. ℥ j. m. cap. cochlear. iij. in dolore ſeu languor.

He often fell into convulſive fits, was ſenſeleſs for a while, then recover'd; but his fever increas'd. On the ſeventh day was then order'd.

℞ Galban. col.
Empl. Cephal. c. Euph. an. p. æ.

Olei

Olei Succin. gut. x.
Picis Burgund. q. ſ. f. empl. totis pedibus applicand.
Applicet. empl. veſicator. internis brach. quam primum.

℞ Conſ. Anthus ℥j.
Pulv. ad Guttet. gr. xv.
Caſtor. Ruſſ.
Salis Succin. an. gr. v.
Syr. Pæon. q. ſ. f. Bolus cap. vjta quaq; hora, ç. cochl. iv. Julap.

℞ Aq. Ceraſor.
Rutæ an. ℥ iij.
Pæon. c. ℥ ij.
Tinct. Caſtorii,
Spir. Lavend. c. an. ℥j.
Sacch. q. ſ. f. Julap.

On the eighth his convulſions continu'd and return'd oftener, and all the ſymptoms rather worſe, except cholick, which ſeem'd gone. The preſcriptions were theſe.

Repe-

Repetant. Boli & Julap. ut heri.

℞ Sp. volatilis oleoſ. ʒj ſſ.
Tinct. Caſtorii,
Spir. Lavend. c. an. ʒj.
Tinct. Spec. Diambr. ʒ ſſ. m. cap. gut. xxx. ſubinde in quovis vehiculo idoneo.

℞ Olei Succini ʒ ij.
Sp. C. C. p. ſe ʒj. f. mixtura qua fricentur vola manus tempora & partes pone aures tempore paroxyſmi.
Applicetur emplaſt. largum & acre nuchæ quam primum.

The ninth all things grew worſe, but the fits rather became a continual convulſion, he had preſcrib'd the following.

℞ Conſerv. Anthus,
Pulv. Rad. Valerian. ſ. an. gr. xv. ad Guttet.
Sem. Rutæ an. ℈ ſſ.
Caſtorii Ruſſ. gr. v.
Syr. Pæon. c. q. ſ. f. Bolus cap. vj. quaq; hora, c. cochl. iv. Julap.

Appli-

Applicentur empl. veſicator. duo internis tibiis.

The tenth the animal faculties ſeem'd all in utter confuſion, his pulſe was quick, trembling and uneven; his tongue and lips rough, black and dry; his eyes dim, breath ſhort, with continual catchings and trembling all over. The Phyſician giving him up, I took the opportunity of recommending *bezoar. mineral.* and my acid Tincture, with which he was pleas'd, and preſcrib'd as under.

℞ Conſ. Lujulæ ʒ ſs.
Bezoard. Miner. ϑj.
Croci gr. vj.
Caſtorii gr. iv.
Syr. Pæon. c. q. f. f. Bolus cap. viij. quaq; hora, c. cochl. iv. Julap. præſcr.

℞ Rad. Serp. Virg.
Cochinel.
Specier. Diambr. an. ϑj. infunde in

Aq.

Aq. Ceraſ. n. ℔ ß. colaturæ adde
Pæon. c. ʒ ij. m. cap. cochl. iij. temporib. bolor. intermediis.

The eleventh all his ſymptoms turn'd kindly, he had warm ſweats, convulſions left him, was quiet, &c. to the ſurprize of all. The following was preſcrib'd.

℞ Seri Lactis ℔ ß. alteratur c.
Aq. Theriacal. ʒ ij. addendo
Spir. Lavend. c. ʒj. m. cap. calide poſt bolum h. ſ.
Repetatur bolus ultimo præſcr. h. ij. pomerid. & xma nocturna.
Capiat cochl. iij. Tinct. Cephal. quam in promptu habit tempore intermedio.

The twelfth he had perfect ſigns of a criſis; he continu'd his boluſes with the cephalicks two days more, and then was purg'd.

N. B. *Pleaſe to number the preceding eight pages thus*, 65, 66, 67, 68, 69, 70, 71, 72.

It may be obſerv'd in this caſe, 1ſt, That the nerves of the ſtomach and bowels, being with the nerves in general greatly weaken'd by hard drinking, were firſt and principally affected with the inflamation, and therefore I ſent him the *ſal abſinthii* neutraliz'd with the *ſucc. limon.* to ſheath and ſmooth the acrid ſtimulus; but warm'd with the *aqua ſtephani*, more than I generally think proper, becauſe of his cuſtom to ſtrong liquors. 2dly, That his Phyſician going immediately into cephalicks, hot cordials and bliſters, help'd forward the inflamation, and ſo the fever muſt of neceſſity go on towards a fourteen days criſis. 3dly, That the nerves could not be at all reliev'd, or freed of their load, by ſuch aromatick neuroticks, although judi-

ciouſly

ciouſly and learnedly ſelected and adminiſtred, becauſe the natural diſcharges are in all fevers leſſen'd, and not increas'd, by ſuch medicines, as is commonly ſuppos'd; nor could the embrocation do any thing but increaſe the malady, by ſtill heating more, and drying the already inflam'd nerves. Had the caſe been a palſy or ſtupor, from cold or old age, theſe might have anſwer'd: but as elegantly as his Phyſician preſcrib'd, (which I conceiv'd could be no diſreputation to publiſh) the grand ſecret in fevers being wanting, all the grievous ſymptoms increas'd to that degree, it would have made the hardeſt heart relent to behold him. To conclude, the caſe being ſo deſperate, his Phyſician preſcrib'd double the quantity of *bezoar. miner.* I us'd to give, and diſcover'd to me

the ſafety of ſo large a doſe, and it had all the effect that could be deſir'd, and far beyond what others expected.

CASE VII.

A Hearty middle ag'd MAN, of plethorick habit, was taken feveriſh, with a pain under his arm; in a day or two it ſwell'd and was ſore; I found all the common ſigns of a fever, and did ſuppoſe that nature was critically diſcharging herſelf by that tumor.

The fourth day, which was the firſt I came to him, he took the Febrifuge Julep plentifully, and had a plaiſter of *theriaca ven.* and *unguent. dialthea* apply'd to the tumor.

The

The fifth his tumor was ſo eas'd by that application, we thought it would have diſpers'd, and ſo applied a freſh plaiſter; he alſo continu'd his Julep that day, and the laſt thing took the following bolus.

℞ Calomel. gr. vij.
Conf. Cynosb. ʒ ſs. f. bolus

℞ Infuſi Scennæ ℥ iij.
Elix. Salutis,
Syr. de Spina C. an. ʒ ij. m. cap. mane.

The ſixth his purge wrought very kindly, but the deſir'd criſis was not yet gain'd, his fever not abating; ſo we let the calomel paſs off that day, and went on with his acids in the manner following.

℞ Bezoar. Miner. ʒ ſs.
Conf. Mithrid. ʒ j. f. bolus cap. h. ſ.

℞ Bezoar.

℞ Bezoar. Miner. ℈ ß.
Conſ. Cynosb. ℥ ß. cap. itidem mane.

℞ Aq. Menth. ℔ j.
Syr. Caryophil. ℥ j.
Tinct. Febr. q. ſ. f. Julap. cap. dimid. h. ſ. poſt bolum & reliq. mane.
Repetatur emplaſtrum.

The ſeventh all ſymptoms continuing, and the ſwelling growing bigger, I laid aſide all thoughts of a criſis any other way; but increaſed the ſtrength of his Febrifuges, that nature's ſtruggle might be moderated in his plethorick caſe, and ſhe the better able to diſcharge her burthen; and accordingly his medicines were varied thus.

℞ Bezoar. Mineral.
Conſ. Cynosb. an. ℈ ſ. f. Bolus cap. vijva quaq; hora, cum hauſt. Julap.
Repetatur Julap.

Fiat

Fiat cataplaſma e Farina Avenac. Sem. Lini, Fœnugræc. & Ung. Dialth. parti affecti applicand.

The eighth the tumor came towards a point in one place; and then I deſir'd a Surgeon might be ſent for, who accordingly came, and

The ninth laid on a cauſtick, which diſcharg'd about four or ſix ounces of matter, partly digeſted partly not. Hitherto he kept to his Febrifuges, but now I recommended mull'd wine, good broths and kitchen-phyſick, and his fever diſcharging it ſelf by the abſceſs. He was purg'd in a week after, and ſo perfectly recover'd. He ſweated moſt of the time, and was kept from a delirium.

N. B.

N. B. All the preceding are examples of the inflamatory ſort of fevers; of which a ſmall recapitulation may not be amiſs.

I. A purple fever taken off in forty eight hours, about the ninth day.

II. A common putrid fever taken off in twenty four hours, about the eleventh day.

III. A common putrid fever taken off in forty eight hours, about the fourth day.

IV. A violent purple fever taken off in forty eight hours, about the fourteenth day.

V. A fever ill cur'd by the common method.

VI. A

VI. A violent fever treated in the common method, and taken off in twenty four hours with *bezoar. miner.* about the twelfth day.

VII. A violent fever with a tumor, which could not be brought to a ſpeedy criſis, but led on with the febrifuges from the fourth to the ninth day, and reliev'd by the abſceſs at laſt.

Now I ſhall ſet down two caſes of the weak and nervous ſort of fevers: and then conclude with a few caſes of febrile diſtempers, which are not ſimple fevers, but complicated with other diſorders.

CASE VIII.

A GIRL, about fifteen years of age, of a weak consumptive habit, and not yet having her menses, had been ill of a continu'd fever about five days, when I found her burning hot, dry, restless, delirious, with eager eyes, black lips and tongue, a weak, small and very quick pulse, her urine pale as common water, and her body full of purple spots. In this case I proceeded in the following manner.

℞ Bezoard. Miner. gr. iij.
Croci opt. gr. v. m. cap. vj. quaq; hora, cum haust. Julap. seq.

℞ Rad. Serpentar.
Contrayervæ,
Cochinel. an. ʒij. coque parum in
Aq.

Aq. F. ℔ij. colaturæ adde
Theriacal. ʒiv.
Syr. Papav. err. ʒj ſſ.
Tinct. Febr. q. ſ. m.

℞ Aq. Plantag. ℔ ſſ.
Syr. Moror. ʒj. f. gargar.

The next day I found her better in all reſpects, and ſo ſhe continu'd till the ſeventh day, when ſhe began to ſweat, and on the eighth her medicines were alter'd as follows.

℞ Bezoard. Min. gr. v.
Theſ. Andr. ʒij. m. cap. ſtatim & repetatur h. ſ. v. hauſtu Julapii prius præſcr.

℞ Emplaſt. Cephal. c. Euphorb.
E. Stomach. mag. aa. fiant emplaſtra pro plantis pedum.

Applicetur empl. veſicator. nuchæ.

On the ninth day ſhe ſweat, was ſenſible, the ſpots were going off,

her pulſe was much rais'd, the urine yellow, and her tongue moiſt. She continu'd her cooling julep, and on the twelfth was purg'd, after which ſhe grew well quickly.

CASE IX.

WHILST theſe things were writing, my own wife was taken violently ill upon a cold, which had conſiderably affected her the day before. She was gone to the hazardous time of her being with-child, *viz.* the twelfth week. After the cold had a little diſorder'd her, the 21ſt of the Month, call'd *July*, I, thinking it was only breeding complaints, left her, for ſhe was then out of town, and deſir'd her to be let blood on the morrow morning; which ſhe accordingly

cordingly perform'd herſelf to about ſeven ounces.

That day, the 22d, ſhe grew worſe, had pains in her limbs, was chilly between whiles, decreas'd in her appetite to food; at night was reſtleſs, hot and thirſty.

The 23d her chilneſs and heat interchang'd oftener, the pains in her limbs grew worſe, and her back and head grew very bad; but, having intervals of eaſe ſometimes, thought it would go off.

The 24th all the ſymptoms grew ſo very bad, in the evening I was ſent for, and found her fever thoroughly ſtated. She was hot and dry to feel to, her pulſe quick and weak, ſomewhat undulating, and intermitted about every ſeven or eight

eight strokes, with violent catchings of the tendons very uncommon to that period of the fever. She said she could perceive her very heart was convuls'd, and so indeed it appear'd to me, who found the whole nervous system in catchings and twitchings. She had great dejection of spirits, her tongue white, and was thirsty; the pain in her head, back, and limbs so exceeding violent, she could not stir or bear to be touch'd without crying out; her urine was pale as common water; she was costive, and had sickness and reachings; but her head was so violently disturb'd, I durst not give a vomit, and her being pregnant deterr'd me the more.

In this (as it seem'd to me) terrible condition, and she also at a great distance from better advice, I pro-

provided the following medicines upon the ſpot, for ſhe lodg'd at an Apothecary's houſe.

℞ Aq. Menth. ℔ ij. acidulatur c.
Tinct. Febr. q. ſ. & edulcoratur.

℞ Croci,
G. Ammon.
Bezoar. Miner. an. gr. vij. cum
Syr. Caryophil. q. ſ. f. bolus. cap. h. ſ. c.
hauſt. ſeq. & mane cum Julap.

℞ Aq. Puleg. ʒ ij.
Syr. de Mecon. ʒ iij.
Tinct. Febrif. q. ſ. m.

℞ G. Ammon. ʒ j ß. ſolvatur in
Aq. Puleg. ʒ vj. addendo
Syr. Croci ʒ j. m. cap. cochl. ij. in languor.

That night I attended her my ſelf, gave her the bolus and draught. She offer'd to ſleep, but it was very much diſturbed with ſtarting, frightful dreams, deliri-

um,

um, and crying out with pain. When ſhe ſeem'd awake, I ſupply'd her with the Julep, and gave it her as often as thirſt return'd. Towards morning ſhe began to ſweat, which I encourag'd by keeping the cloaths well about her, (not increaſing their quantity) and in the morning ſhe was ſo much reliev'd, that I return'd to my buſineſs, and began to abate in my concern for other aſſiſtance; ſo I ſent her from home the following articles.

℞ Fl. Betonicæ,
Anthus,
Lavendul.
Melilot. an. m ij.
Bacc. Lauri ʒ j. coque parum ad ℔ ij. pro fotu, cum quo caput rhaſum foveatur.

℞ Sp. Lavend. c.
Salis Vol. Ol.
Olei Hyperic. an, ʒ ß. utatur poſt fotum.

℞ Bezoar.

℞ Bezoar. Min.
Croci,
Caſtorii,
Viſci Q.
Galban. an. gr. iv.
Syr. Artemiſſ. q. ſ. m. f. bol. cap. vj. quaq; hora, cum hauſt. Julapii, de quo etiam bibat copioſe.

Applicentur emplaſtra e Galban. & Empl. Cephal. c. Euph. plantis pedum.

In the evening I went again, and found her pulſe rais'd, the intermitions not ſo diſtinct, but more even, the ſubſultus almoſt gone, her pains much reliev'd, and her head and underſtanding tolerably well. She continu'd her boluſes, febrifuge julep, and us'd once more the oily embrocation. Next morning,

The 26th, ſhe had ſlept quietly, without delirium, with warm ſweats, head and limbs eaſy, pulſe

quite recover'd, urine became citrine and ſubſided, thirſt moderate, nerves ſteady. She was directed to riſe from bed that day, that her ſweatings might remit, and lie down in her cloaths, drinking more or leſs of her julep, as thirſt, or pains, or heat ſhould return. She continu'd the medicines at longer intervals, had *aq. brion. c.* added to her julep, chicken broth and other nouriſhing liquids allow'd.

The 27th was free from all complaints, left her medicines, and mended apace. But I ſhould have obſerv'd, that ſhe chew'd ℈ ſs. of *rheum* the 26th at night, and alſo the ſame on the 28th; after which ſhe took bitters.

CASE X.

CASE X.

A Hearty, ſtout, young Fellow had the confluent ſmall pox coming out, and was violently delirious; in ſo much that I found him ſtruggling with four or five perſons, who had been endeavouring to hold him, and I prevail'd with him to go into his own room, and to get to bed; then I took from him ten or twelve ounces of blood, and ſent a bottle of cooling Julep, ordering that he ſhould drink plentifully, till his thirſt was allay'd, which he did, and, falling to ſleep on it, he ſweat, was eaſy, and his ſmall pox every way more kind. A phyſician was call'd in on the morrow, who approv'd of what had been done, gave him temperate

rate medicines; his ſmall pox came out well, and ſuppurated beyond expectation.

CASE XI.

A Young Man, coming out of *Wales* to *London*, to ſee Anatomy, Surgery and Pharmacy, was ſeiz'd after three months with a conſiderable fever, his breath ſhort, and a bad cough; he grew delirious, and expectorated a purulent bloody matter. He took a vomit, and a bottle of my Julep before I ſaw him; (for he knew my method in fevers) and the next day, being the ſixth from the invaſion, I found his pulſe ſo weak, tho' quick, that I ſent as follows,

℞ Aq. Menth. ℥ vij.
Theriacal. ℥ ij.

Syr.

Syr. Papav. err. ℥ j.
Confect. Raleighan. ℥ ij. m. cap. cochl. iij. ad libit.
Repetat. Julap.

On the ſeventh his fever was much abated; he having drank more of the Julep than I deſir'd he ſhould. The following pectorals were ſent.

℞ Ol. Lini fine igne extr.
Amygdalor. dulc. an. ℥ j.
Syr. Balſam.
de Althea an. ℥ j.
Salis Prunel. ℥ ſs. m. f. linctus, de quo cap. cochl. frequenter.

℞ Decoct. Pect. ℔ ij.
Syr. Balſam. ℥ j. m. pro potu ordin.

On the eighth his urine began to ſubſide, he expectorated with eaſe, but continu'd the Febrifuge Julep between whiles.

On

On the ninth he was compos'd, ſweat much, ſpit eaſy, and ſlept well, and he had the following ſent him.

℞ Sperm. Ceti,
Salis Prunel.
Spec. Diatragac. an. ℈ß.
Syr. de Althea q. ſ. f. bolus viijva quaq. hora, c. hauſt. potus pectoral. ſumendus.

On the tenth he walk'd about his room, began to eat food, and in two or three days more was purged, &c.

CASE XII.

A Full ag'd Woman, having a very painful rheumatiſm, which ſwell'd her feet and knees ſo, that ſhe could hardly ſtir herſelf, and was very feveriſh with a full

full pulſe. She drank plentifully of the Julep, and in forty eight hours was reliev'd, her inflamation both outwardly and inwardly going off; during which ſhe had no medicine beſides the Julep and this linctus.

℞ Olei Lini ſ. igne extr.
Syr. de Althea an. ℥ ij.
Sp. Terebinth. ℥j. m.

CASE XIII.

A Gentleman had a gouty rheumatiſm, that ſwell'd his toes, knees and hands, and was attended with a conſiderable fever; he bore it patiently for about twenty days, and would not have a Phyſician; during which time his pains often ſhifted from one part to another, and ſometimes fixt in his neck

neck and ſhoulder. He did not hope to get rid of it till forty days were over, becauſe it once had happen'd ſo to him before: but finding this not to be a true gout, and having once before cur'd this Gentleman of a continu'd fever, I adviſ'd him to try again the cooling Julep, and boluſes, which were only *bezoar. mineral.* he did ſo, and his pains and ſwelling went off in forty eight hours, with ſweats, &c.

I have been the longer in this Hiſtory of CASES, to make the method preſcrib'd the more intelligible; and I rather choſe to do ſo, and omit philoſophiſing on the Theory, becauſe that is already ſo well done by others.

FINIS

MVSEVM BRITAN NICVM